

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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PRICE, ONE PENNY

Red.

Any color, so long as it's red,
Is the color that suits me best,
Though I will allow there is much to be said
For yellow and green and the rest;
But the feeble tints which some affect
In the things they make or buy
Have never—I say it with all respect—
Appealed to my critical eye.

There's that in red that warmeth the blood,
And quickeneth a man within,
And bringeth to speedy and perfect bud
The germs of original sin;
So, though I'm properly born and bred,
I'll own with a certain zest,
That any color, so long as it's red,
Is the color that suits me best.

For where is the color that can compare
With the blush of a buxom lass?
Or where such warmth as of the hair
Of the genuine white horse class?
And, low! reflected within this cup
Of cheery Bordeaux I see
What inspiration girdeth me up—
Yes, red is the color for me.

Through acres and acres of art I've strayed
In Italy, Germany, France;
On many a picture a master has made
I've squandered a passing glance;
Marines I hate, madonnas and
Those Dutch freaks I detest;
But the peerless daubs of my native land—
They're red, and I like them best.

'Tis little I care how folk deride—
I'm backed by the West, at least;
And we're free to say that we can't abide
The tastes that obtain down East;
And we're mighty proud to have it said
That here in the versatile West
Most any color, so long as it's red,
Is the color that suits us best.

EUGENE FIELD.

The Passing Show.

There are few die well that die in battle.—Shakespeare.

Conscription is nearer in Great Britain.—Press cable.

Conscription is a stronger chain for the wage-slave.

When the workers use their brains they will break their chains.

If one man consumes without working, some other man must produce wealth which he does not enjoy.

Socialism does not aim at dividing up, it aims to give to each that which he earns.

Is life worth living when it merely means to work, eat and sleep? And joy there not to be some light, color and joy for those who toil?

The slave-owner owned the negro worker and bought and sold him as property. The capitalist does not trouble to own the white worker, he merely owns the job where the white worker works and makes him pay for the privilege of working. Under both systems the workers are slaves.

Tasmanian landowners are inviting farmers to come and cultivate their land on the share system, which means fodder and stabling for the farmer and champagne and walnuts for the landowner.

A social system that is gilded at one end and frayed and ragged at the other is unfit to endure, and its days are numbered.

The plutes of Britain are becoming very indignant because many young men prefer home life to life in the trenches. They cannot understand such a perverted taste and are screaming for compulsion.

True love of country loves the working people of the country, and resents the idea of giving all the good to a few idlers.

The present war indicates that the international pirates would sooner destroy a million workers than do justice to one. They would sooner wreck and ruin the world than let it become a home of peace and contentment for the workers.

Hughes, Holman, and Andy Fisher are said to be going to London shortly on a

mission of great importance. When they arrive in the big smoke we shall probably see the big pots of finance taking them in tow.

The plans of the master-class are deeply laid, and always mean increased exploitation of labor. But the "best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a-glee," as Burns said. It may be that the present schemes of blood-drunk war-lords in Europe may get out of hand and land them in revolution.

The increasing number of strikes in New South Wales indicates that the workers are becoming profoundly dissatisfied and disgusted with prevailing conditions. It is the mission of the Socialist to show them why.

When Sydney Coal-lumpers went on strike recently, Mr. Justice Heydon promptly ordered that they be prosecuted. He denounced them as traitors who were helping the German enemy. In the beer strike, things were different. The workers and teetotallers were with the strikers, and the President of the Industrial Court was mum.

Some say that the working class are better off to-day than they ever were before. Yet they were never so restless. If this is so, then it is the surest sign of the coming triumph of the working class. For the very discontent which feeds on prosperity shows that the working class are no longer content to live in inferiority. Having conquered a part they will not be content until they capture the whole.

How the parasites rejoice when they hear slaves shouting for the flag of the country in which they own nothing.

What is the difference between savages who don't go hungry because they understand the laws of nature, and civilized people who go hungry because they don't understand the laws of economies?

It will not be necessary to change human nature in order to make men decent under Socialism. All we will need to do is to make conditions so men will not have to steal in order to live.

"For that which the Worker winneth
Shall then be his indeed.
Shall then he reap for nothing
By those that sowed no seed."
—William Morris.

Australia has seven ex-politicians in London looking after its financial and trading interests. Despite their efforts things don't seem to be running smoothly, and Hughes and Holman are going over to Houghton them out—or perhaps muddle 'em some more.

The lessons of Socialism are hard to learn, but the workers will get harder usage if they don't learn them.

Australia has now six Labor Governments, and yet the cost of living keeps soaring higher.

Every new reader of this paper means a new intelligence bringing the power of its influence to the fight against capitalist exploitation.

The capitalist class is digging its own grave. Later on the working-class will throw the corpse in and give it a pauper's funeral.

If you think propaganda and direct action on the job are all-sufficient, just begin by talking about these subjects in the shop and see how quickly you will be out of a job and on the black-list.

I tremble for my country if your religion should ever get a foothold there.—A Chinese Statesman to a British Minister.

At Whaplode, Lincolnshire, a bullock made a meal off an old umbrella-rib, which afterwards worked out of its body. We are not told whether this diet will have any influence on the high cost of living.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, writing in the "Daily Chronicle," calls Moses "the father of hygiene." When you recollect the way he plagued the Egyptians, he might fittingly be called also "the father of sabotage."

There is grim irony in the fact that amongst the cargo of the ill-fated Arabic was a consignment of copies of a book entitled "Perpetual Peace."—Westminster Gazette.

With Truth at the bottom of a well, and "Perpetual Peace" at the bottom of the sea, the war-lords should be happy.

We fancy that the literary taste of men in the trenches is not a taste of an eternal feast of rubbish.—"The Times."

This is a gentle hint to those who send cartloads of tracts to the soldiers.

The first English Bible to enter the Imperial Palace of Japan, says a Reuter telegram, will be carried by 4,000 Japanese Christians to the Emperor on his coronation day.

This was evidently a fair-sized edition, and one well calculated to impress His Majesty with "the secret of England's greatness." The Emperor should have enquired where the rum bottle was, as the two generally go together.

Several London newspapers have been commenting on the death of a reputed witch in Essex, and have marvelled that such a belief should exist within forty miles of London. For our part we see little cause for wonder. Fortune tellers and makers of charms thrive even in the West-end of the city itself, while the nation pays a host of fat bishops millions a year to tell the people of the wrath to come in the next world.

Some late English wills denote that the servants of the Lord—or is it the landlord and moneylord—are still flouting the New Testament injunction to lay up no treasure on earth. Canon Samuel Staffurth left £25,377 when he left for that bourne from which no traveller returns; Rev. Frank Taylor left £21,105; Rev. G. W. Pennythorne, £6,684; Rev. J. Lloyd, £3,955. If it is true that the rich have their portion in hell, some of these preachers will have a warm time in the here-after.

Asquith gives the whole show away with this admission:—

Voluntaryism is well enough in time of peace, but it operates in a haphazard, capricious, and unjust way in time of war.

And that is the beginning, the middle, and the end of it—an appropriate inscription for the tombstone. Asquith, a life-long supporter of the system, could not have damned it more effectively had he used a thousand words instead of a score.—"The Bulletin."

"The Bulletin" is one of our oldest advocates of preparation for war to preserve peace, and now it naturally advocates Prussian militarism as a means of crushing Prussian militarism. The only effective antidote to this kind of thing is neither reason, logic, learning, nor science, but a simple homely sense of humor. The editor of the "Bulletin" couldn't stand on one side of the firing line and face the editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt" and exchange curses with him without laughing. Both editors would probably laugh heartily at each other making appeals to the same "Joss." A good sense of humor would do more to kill the bombastic swagger of both sides in the present war than anything else. You may thrust reason aside, laugh at science, pervert education, but it is very much harder to stand against a sense of humor. A sham will stand against anything better than laughter. It will sooner face a cannon than a cartoon. Humor is a mighty solvent of nonsense, respecting neither persons nor systems. The ideas or systems that can stand against it have to be solidly based upon facts. That is why humbugs and pretenders hate and dread satire and ridicule. The humorist is a friend of progress and true civilization, though he is generally discouraged and persecuted for what he does.

Miss Jand Addams, the well-known author, has returned to the United States after her European trip. Speaking at a meeting of welcome at Chicago, she said:

"One of the leading men of Europe said that if this war could have been postponed for ten years—perhaps, he said, I will be safe and say twenty years—I would have been impossible in Europe, because of the tremendous revolt against it in the schools and universities."

If this represents the truth it is encouraging to peace lovers. If the youth of the world is recognising the horror and brutality of war and revolting against it there is good grounds for hoping for universal peace in the future. It is with the young that the future lies, and to indoctrinate the rising generations of all countries with a hatred of war is to make it less likely to occur. War is barbarity and stupidity, and quite ineffective in settling any vital problem. It is inconceivable that men who are now being born will tolerate it.

A new play has been staged in London under the peculiar title, "The Big Drum." It has nothing to do with the drum ecclesiastic nor that other capitalistic institution in which the wealthy white-slaver delights.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been seriously ill, but is now on the road to recovery. The best physicians in Britain were called in to prolong his Lordship's sojourn in this "vale of tears," and keep him away from the "pearly gates" and the "heavenly kingdom" he has been allegedly struggling to reach these many years.

Commenting on the suggestion that the salaries of Members of Parliament should be stopped during war-time, Mr. Joseph King, M.P., points out in the London "Daily News" that there are bigger salaries that could be reduced, such as those of the Archbishop of Canterbury, £15,000 a year and two palaces; the Archbishop of York, £10,000 a year and palace. This was a palpable hit at the capitalist religion—one that a plute government couldn't very well parry.

Beelzebub is gradually permeating the Y.M.C.A. in Britain. At present it is selling coffee, cake, cigarettes, and other things and foodstuffs. It is also running concerts, entertainments, and picture shows. It also supplies bagatelle boards, billiard cues, ping-pong balls, gramophones and records, books and magazines. In fact, we wouldn't be surprised to learn that it has commissioned some with breweries, distilleries, and other devices of the evil one.

Mr. Granville Fortescue, who saw the war from the Turkish side, has published a book on the Dardanelles, in which he denounces the appalling plan of smashing a channel through to the Black Sea. He says that the proposal must have been due to ignorance, misinformation, or an absolute contempt of military and naval precedents. There was no chance of a battleship running the gauntlet of the forts in the Narrows.

English people, he writes, have been sadly befooled. When the British commander proposed to get astride of the peninsula he forgot that the Germans had got in touch with the Turks early in June. General Sir Ian Hamilton's army took a gambler's chance of success, having in view the possible exhaustion of the Turkish ammunition; but Germany had sent trained munition workers to take over the ammunition factories. Those factories were soon turning out a sufficient supply for all needs.

The Balkan crisis, the writer goes on, comes opportunely, and would excuse the evacuation of the Dardanelles as a military necessity, while he who pushed the plan can escape the indictment for his folly and the gigantic failure which has cost 100,000 casualties. It is certain that the German General Staff knew that the Mediterranean force must be withdrawn or exterminated. If the war ends in more than a draw, Germans must be beaten in France and Flanders.—Sydney "Sun."

If English people have been 'sadly befooled,' what can be said of Australians?

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I fear the vermin that shall undermine
Senate and citadel and school and shrine—
The worm of Greed, the fatted Worm of Ease,
And all the crawling progeny of these.
—Edwin Markham.

A Surprise for Laborites.

The Trusts Too Strong for Trust Smashers.

The agreement made between the State Premiers and the Commonwealth Government regarding the Referendum has occasioned much surprise in the ranks of the Labor party.

The official organ of the party in this State, the "Australian Worker," says: "It is a surprise," but it finds consolation in the supposition that the scheme is a Labor one. Says the "Worker":

"Of the seven Governments in Australia six are Labor. IT IS TO THAT FACT WE OWE THE AGREEMENT THAT HAS BEEN ARRIVED AT.

Had a majority of the State Premiers been Liberal, it is not conceivable that the powers contained in the Referendum proposals, or any substantial portion of them, would have been voluntarily surrendered to the Commonwealth, even for a limited period of time.

The scheme for strengthening the hands of the National Parliament is A LABOR SCHEME. That has always to be born in mind. It did not emanate from the inner consciousness of the Trust politicians.

Coming from that source, it would have been tainted with dark suspicions. We could not but have regarded it warily, as possibly a Put-up Job—as possibly a crafty device to thwart the Democracy, and maintain the threatened supremacy of the exploiters of the people.

But the suggested transfer of powers by the States is due to the existence of Labor Ministries in all the States save Victoria. That is a circumstance which lifts the scheme at once right out of the category of things suspect, and gives it the hall-mark of the Genuine Article."

The "Worker" states that it "would greatly have preferred that the voting had been gone on with," because "the verdict of the People, given in the open light of day, is better than an understanding of the State Premiers, reached by means of an exclusive conference."

But an open vote was not to be. The howl of the Trust papers and politicians was too insistent and loud, and the pressure of financial necessity too great. Before this awful blast the six Labor Premiers had to bow and bend like reeds in a high wind.

The powers sought to be transferred are sufficiently ample, we are told. "To all intents and purposes they are the full powers provided for in the proposed amendments of the Constitution." So they are,

but they have to be considered and dealt with by the Legislative Councils of the various States, and in those Councils the Trusts are strongly entrenched and fully equipped for a win, tie, or wrangle on the question.

Despite the six Labor Governments and "hall-mark of the Genuine Article," the Trusts appear to be well satisfied with their achievement. The Referendum is not to be taken. Instead, we have an agreement fixed up at "an exclusive conference" of needy Premiers and Federal Ministers, who want every penny they can get to finance the war. A long wrangle is in front in the Legislative Councils over the transfer of powers to the Commonwealth Government, and when these powers are transferred, if they ever are, the Federal Government will have no money to attack the Trusts with.

Youths in the War.

"MERE KIDS."

In the House of Representatives on November 11 Mr. Orchard, M.P., made reference to the enlistment of youths. He said he admired the spirit of the lads, but it had to be recollected that the task before them was trying to the hardest of the troops. He had been informed by an artillery officer that in one battery 20 per cent. were boys between the ages of 18 and 20. While Mr. Orchard was saying this a member interjected: "Some of them are mere kids," and anyone who has seen troops embarking for the front will readily endorse the interjection. Some of the troops are immature boys. Carried away by the bathos and bombast of paid recruiters, these poor lads go forth to meet some of the best troops and fighting material in the world. They are told that they and theirs stand to lose everything if the unscrupulous enemy wins the war, and they go forth to crush him. No wonder the casualties are enormous. Immature, misinformed, and lacking training, such boys are no match for Turkish or Bulgarian troops, and to send them against such is like sending them to their doom. The fat patriots know this, but apparently they are out for the last man of the working class. The workers are cheap—cheap enough for cannon fodder.

Profits and Privilege.

Capitalist society breeds and encourages vice, misery, and poverty in its worst forms, slum areas, prostitution, mental and physical, criminals of all shades, in fact every social evil with which we are confronted to-day has its roots deep down in the present system. The general laws of hygiene, sanitary and roomy dwellings, bodily comfort and well-being, efficient education, are impatiently swept aside and ignored as soon as they conflict with the vested interests of our industrial masters, that is when the producing or working class manifest a desire for them.

The Melbourne "Age" of Oct. 19, 1915, exemplifies this in a sub-leader, in which it satirises and ridicules the dock labourers of Cockatoo Island, Sydney, because of their demand for a few minutes to clean their hands before meals or going home; though they eventually got this, it was not by reason of the beneficence of their masters, but because of their inalienable right to the ordinary observance of cleanliness. Clearly health, comfort, and well-being are not intended for the useful or working class. No, these are seemingly to the monopoly of our privileged masters. WAKE UP, you wage-earning philanthropists, and note the extreme contempt and derision with which the virtual owners of your mind and body treat your demands, your positive and unquestionable title, to better working and living conditions for yourself and dependants. Armament and shipbuilding firms, army and navy, food and clothing contractors, and the rest of the warmongering clique, directly or indirectly concerned in the proposition of the war trusts in fomenting war and dividends, cannot spare you a fraction of a second to wash your hands. Your health can go to the infernal regions as long as you do not impede their patriotic and plundering profits.

AINSLIE.

The Socialist then directs his attention to the manner in which the human brain operates. He inquires into the process of thinking and ascertains the method by which the mind forms ideas and spins philosophies. He discovers that the material is the substance of the ideal; but they complement each other in a universal conception. By so doing the Socialist exposes the false reasoning and undermines the last stronghold, the dualism, of his opponent; he establishes a monistic view of life growing out of historical materialism, and completes the synthetic philosophy of Socialism.—J. E. Cohen. "Socialism for Students."

Twenty-three Men Control Canada.

An industrial despotism exists which holds the slaves of Canada in the grip of a handful of men.

It is not often that Cotton's finds anything in Hansard (the verbatim reports of the speeches in the House of Commons) worth publishing. But on January 30th the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, M.P. for Westmoreland, N.B., drew back the curtain which hides the inner shrine of the capitalist system. For a few brief minutes he exposed a little of the centralization of capitalist control. We therefore quote a part of his speech word for word.

EMMERSON'S SPEECH.

Do we realize how confined as to individuals are the forces which govern the financial institutions of this country? Have we stopped to think and to count the number of men in Canada who control not only the banking system, but the insurance companies, the loan companies, the trust companies and the mortgage companies of Canada? Has it been brought to the notice of this Parliament that Canada to-day is controlled, in so far as its financial interests are concerned, by less than fifty men? I was much interested recently in reading an article with respect to this condition of things. We all know that in the United States the number of men who control—I shall not say govern—the financial interests and the great corporation interests, can be counted on the fingers of my two hands. The Rockefellers, the Morgans, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds and a few others comprise the men who are the directive forces of all the great corporations in the United States. In elaborating that idea, I cannot do better than read some extracts from a book which was recently sent me by the president of one of our Canadian universities. The book has relation to the conditions which prevail in the United States; and points out the dangers and the menace in the trend of legislation in that country, in regard to the control of its business and financial interests. I read it with interest, and I deem it to be sensible and to the point. I think I can afford to ask this House to listen to some brief extracts from the opening chapters of that book. The author, in speaking of the social order and the conditions which have prevailed in the United States for the past ten years, says:

Most of us were eager to get the better of our fellows by seizing some advantage which the rest could not get. Our vast continent offered unrivalled chances for this great American game. But at last we have begun to realize that some have played the game according to the accepted rules, but with unexpected effectiveness. The natural resources of this country are passing into the control of a minority. An ever-increasing number of people are henceforth to live in a land owned by an ever-decreasing number. The means of traffic are the arteries of the social body; every freight car is a blood corpuscle charged with life. We have allowed private persons to put their thumbs where they can constrict the life blood of the nation at will. The common people have financed the industry of the country with their savings, but the control of industry has passed out of their hands completely. The profits of our common work are absorbed by a limited group; the mass of the people are permanently reduced to wage-earning positions. The cost of living has been raised by unseen hands, until several millions of our nation are unable to earn even the bare minimum which social science declares necessary for health and decency, and all families living on a fixed income have felt a mysterious and suffocating pressure.

The learned writer goes on to say:

All this was the necessary outcome of our economic system; but it was a sore surprise to most of us when the process began to culminate and we saw the end of our own doings.

I have read that with the idea of emphasizing conditions which exist and which have existed for the past decade in the United States, and with a view of pointing out that the operations which have resulted from the system prevailing in the United States, are sufficient to demonstrate to us that the same forces, the same dominating influences in Canada, are a menace to the great masses of the people. There is lurking in every section and paragraph of this Bill the atmosphere of that menace. While those influences in the United States are

limited to say ten men as controlling the great financial interests of that country, we in Canada have the condition of practically twenty-three men controlling the great corporate interests, the financial institutions, the insurance companies and the trust and loan companies of the country. These men do not own all the stock; but they are the directing forces on the boards of directors; they are the influences that move and control at will the great body of the people who are in any way interested in those corporations, whether financial, industrial, or insurance. In the information, which was brought to my notice, and which I shall presume to impart to the House in order to have it placed on "Hansard" I read that a certain gentleman, whose name is not important, compiled a list of companies, whose capitalization—bonds and stocks—reaches or exceeds 500,000 dols., including a few insurance companies of smaller capitalization, because of the magnitude of their funds available for investment; and he discovered that the directors who are common to the 121 leading Canadian corporations can be sifted down to forty-eight, all residents in Canada, with the single exception of Lord Strathcona. Of these 121 corporations, eight are operating outside of Canada. The 48 directors are on the boards of at least three companies of the 121. The same inquirer found further, THAT AT THE BOTTOM OF THE WHOLE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IN CANADA WHERE 23 CAPITALIST DIRECTORS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF 90 OUT OF THE TOTAL 121 CORPORATIONS, IN OTHER WORDS, THESE TWENTY-THREE MEN ARE THE DIRECTIVE FORCES IN PRACTICALLY ALL OF CANADA'S ECONOMIC LIFE. Out of the twenty-three, nine reside in Toronto—Toronto the Good! thirteen in Montreal—Montreal the Bad! and one in England. He gave a table which shows the total number of directorships held by each one and the distribution of their directorships in different fields, transportation, industrial and financial, as well as the total capitalization and assets of the companies in which each is interested. This House at this moment is not interested in that table, and I will not encumber "Hansard" with the recital of what it contains. Reference is then made to a chart designed to illustrate the situation. Each group is represented by a circle, the size of which is said to be roughly determined by the capitalization of each. This chart shows that twenty-five of the forty-eight directors are common to each of the three classes, constituting the financial group, that only four are common to the four classes of the industrials, and that four also are common to both classes of the transportation group. The relation of each group to the others is shown by the "interlocking" of the circles which indicate that one director is common to the financial and industrial groups, two are common to the financial and transportation groups, and the two also are common to the transportation and industrial groups. But this "interlocking" reveals one other very interesting point, the number of directors common to the three groups, financial, industrial and transportation. This number is twenty-three, as has been stated before. It is represented in the chart which the writer gives, but which I do not presume to place before the House. But it shows that there is a Canadian financial triangle which is of serious importance to the condition of the great masses of the people of this country. In Canada the concentration of capital has developed to a very large extent. This is in conformity with the world-wide movement of corporate activities. We need not, therefore, be startled when we learn that the base of the economic structure of Canada is to be found in a triangular formation consisting of twenty-three capitalist financiers upon whom depend in a very large measure the type and direction of material prosperity.

WHAT YOU SHOULD WORK FOR.

The industry of Canada is practically controlled by twenty-three men. These twenty-three sit at the heart of commerce, suck up the unearned revenues from the slave workers, and distribute the unearned wealth to the owners of capital.

When a bank or an institution does not please these gentlemen, they swing the weight of their concentrated financial power against that institution and crush it out of existence.

Capitalism and Charity.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CADGING.
(By Jayem.)

For pure cadging on behalf of public institutions the bourgeois class of Melbourne are hard to beat. They call this disreputable proceeding charity, and no one dares refuse to contribute to the funds of hospitals which are managed by committees composed of rich landlords and other capitalists or their female relatives.

That the working class getting a mere subsistence in wages, besides earning much surplus value for their masters, should not own the public hospitals seems, and is, absolutely outrageous. These institutions should be under working-class management, and doctors and nurses paid well, instead of nurses being sweated in all Australian hospitals, or not paid at all; this latter the reward of all doctors and surgeons.

Anyone, like the writer, who has ever attended a public hospital as an out-patient knows how roughly and with what callousness unfortunate sufferers are treated by doctors (many of whom have wealthy private practices) and nurses. The little meannesses of having to pay a shilling for registration as a patient and paying for medicine bottles are accentuated by the gross incivility of dispensers and the Jacks in office, who invariably regard out-patients as low animals on whom decent treatment would be wasted or unappreciated.

Suffering men and women, in addition to being examined medically and surgically by doctors with the manners of hogs, are also probed and jabbed by young medical students of both sexes. It seems the time-honoured etiquette of public hospitals that patients must be tortured unnecessarily and bear pain with the fortitude of a holy saint on a gridiron or one being qualified for a martyr's crown by means of fire or the rack. As chloroform, ether, and morphia are expensive drugs, public hospital patients must not expect the use of any of these to alleviate suffering, except, of course, on the operating table. A member of the master class in a doctor's private surgery who is given any of these anesthetics is able to pay well for them.

From the medicine men's standpoint the working-class is composed of ungrateful brutes who do not seem to realise that the public hospitals are for the benefit of experimenting surgeons and doctors, students and nurses, as much as for patients themselves. And if men injured in shops, factories, etc., and girls and women suffering from the effects of continual standing on their weary feet at their daily slavery are unable to bear pain without anesthetics, how are the scientific researchers to advance in their profession?

The State Governments do not regard public hospitals other than as charitable institutions like benevolent asylums or churches, and do not vote sufficient from the consolidated revenue to pay expenses for any of them. The so-called charitable public therefore feels it a Christian duty and a means of passing idle time to form themselves into committees to cadge and sponge for funds on the public of both classes—the master class and the wage slaves. It is scandalous that thousands of women and girls should have to beg in the streets on Hospital Saturdays, etc., for money for so-called deserving charities.

The system of rent, interest and profit produced these conditions. The abolition of the system of rent, interest and profit will remove the conditions. It is not possible to smash the trusts, to turn back to individualist control of small industries. That would be putting us back in the primitive condition under which our grandfathers lived.

The remedy lies in the producing class seizing the political power in order to transform the ownership and control of these concentrated industries into the collective control of the working class. This is the aim of Socialism. If you are of the twenty-three, you will oppose Socialism. But if you are one of those who are bled by the dictatorship of capital, you will vote and work for the replacing of industrial despotism by industrial democracy, and capitalist robbery by co-operative justice.

CANADA'S MONEY KINGS.

The twenty-three men referred to by Hon. Mr. Emmerson in his speech as controlling the financial, industrial and transportation interests of Canada are: Senator G. A. Cox, W. D. Matthews, Frederick Nicholls, Senator Mackay, Sir Henry M. Pellatt, Sir William Mackenzie, Sir William Van Horne, Sir E. B. Osler, Z. A. Lash, R. B. Angus, C. R. Hosmer, Senator Forget, Lord Strathcona, Sir G. A. Drummond, H. M. Molson, Sir Rodolphe Forget, D. B. Hanna, E. B. Greenshields, Sir Donald Mann, Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, the late R. Meighen, W. Wainwright. — "Cotton's Weekly," 13/2/15.

The Glory of War.

Scientists, scholars have worn out their lives toiling, seeking what might help and solace their brethren. Energetic in their useful work, they piled up discovery upon discovery, enlarging the human mind and extending science; improving the stock of human knowledge, and adding to the welfare, comfort and strength of their country. Then the awful holocaust war. In less than 12 months the armies have destroyed the efforts of 20 years' genius. A score or two of diplomats have the power to make or prevent wars. These diplomats today must accept the responsibility of a large share in causing the shower of blood to fall upon innocent, inoffensive people. War knows no human bonds. It is a system contrived by old men for the riddance of the young generations that jostle them, and by mad men, to prove that all mankind is mad. War takes only the stalwart, the gallant, it leaves you the halt, the weakling, the tuberculous, the criminal safe in your prisons, the insane safe in the asylums, the diseased to breed your prosperity. War leaves you the fatherless children and the broken women, to stare into empty destinies. You are to build up your nations again with these. You shall confute evolution. War to-day is more venerated than ever. The aid of the Creator is invoked by all nations. His help is implored from pulpits in the churches. The professed followers of the humble Nazarene, assisted by the politicians who have ever played pawns with stalwart men's lives, make passionate appeals to the masses to take up arms and fight for their king and country. Starved into subjection by the might and power of the wealthy classes, many seize the loophole of escape from what appears to them sure starvation, others go from a sense of so-called patriotism, others because it is their occupation. But all go to be smashed into phosphates to manure alien soils, in order that certain capitalists may have control over certain markets, certain mining concessions, etc. The soldier, the worker, will, in the event of his coming safely out of the charge of the

massed battalions, out of the bloody trenches, yea out of Hell itself; if having lost a limb or constitutionally unfitted for work, a generous government will grant him a pension, not to maintain him in luxury and ease, but just sufficient to keep body and soul together. Should he be fortunate enough to retain his health and strength he will be given the opportunity of working for some capitalist. In the quiet of the evenings the returned warriors will recount their experiences at the war. They will tell of the gallant battalions charging another similar agglomeration of human flesh, called the enemy. They will tell of the awful crash of arms and legs blown off, brains scattered, how the battalions were riddled with bullets and shelled into red mud, how the remains and bodies of the fallen were gathered together and burnt or cast into large holes like so much refuse. Then the awful tales of disease, of the dreaded cholera, how thousands of mothers' sons writhed in agony, and perished with this dreadful scourge. If the gentlemen, so-called by society, who cause war, were but given munitions and a field of battle and ordained to settle their disputes, war would soon vanish. War is, and ever has been, the mighty deluder who makes all march to the beat of his drum, who sets our hearts throbbing by the tramp of the regiments, the martial music, the appeal to passions, the cry to primeval man. We follow, gaping and cheering. We do not see whither he leads. Oh, can civilisation go on for ever thus in its self mockery and hypocrisy? Are our women to still bring forth children in agony and yearn over them with care for war to devour them when they are strong sons? Are taxes for ever to wring pence out of the workers, to be used for the manufacture of guns and ammunition and fiendish devices to mow strong men down like corn? I hear a voice say war is inevitable. Who makes it so? The voices of fools and adventurers. Why is it inevitable? Who can answer that?

—J. H. BEECHAM.

Fitzroy.

The War a Godsend to Capitalists.

The editor of the "Winnipeg Voice" thinks the war has been a godsend to the capitalists. The difficulty of finding markets for their surplus values and investments for their rapidly increasing capital constituted an insoluble problem, and threatened their whole system with collapse.

"To capitalists," he says, "one of the most exasperating features of the international financial situation during the last decade has been the falling rate of interest. Marx explained the apparent anomaly between an ever-swelling mass of surplus value and a falling rate of profit; but explaining a fact doesn't do away with it. And the falling rate of interest, due to the accumulation of vast amounts of capital seeking investment, indicated how rapidly opportunities for investment were being exhausted."

"Obviously, the capitalist system breaks down immediately capital can find nothing to do. Prior to August, 1914, there were signs that this culmination would not be long delayed. The war, from a class point of view, came as an absolute god-send to the capitalists. Doubtless, few of them consciously hoped that it would occur."

"It is nevertheless more than likely that the war has delayed the break-up of the capitalist order for 25 years. Among its obvious accomplishments are the destruction of an enormous amount of capital which otherwise would have required investing, the annihilation of thousands upon thousands of troublesome unemployed, and the creation, in the repair work which will be necessary afterwards of a priceless opportunity to keep capital and labor busy for a while."

To say that the Commons is a check upon the King presupposes two things: First, that the king is not to be trusted without being looked after, or in other words, that a thirst for absolute power is the natural disease of monarchy.—Thomas Paine, "Common Sense."

We deem our curses vain; we must expire; But as we know the worst, Why should our hymn be raised, our knees be bent, Before the implacable Omnipotent, Since we must fall the same? If He has made the earth, let it be His shame To make a world for torture.

—Byron, "Heaven and Earth."

Efficiency and Economy

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES FOR THE POOR.

Some time ago a N.S.W. legislator, Mr. Carmichael, M.L.A., Minister for Education, set about furnishing poor but honest housewives with simple recipes and instructions showing how they might live more cheaply during the present cruel war. Mr. Carmichael, though well-meaning, is not a food expert. He is a man who enjoys a good fat salary, and hence has never gone to the root of the matter of cheap and efficient feeding. His recipes, therefore, are practically useless to wage-slaves whose sovereign has been cut to about 13/6 by the high cost of living. The writer of this paper, on the other hand, is an expert in scientific feeding, and though he offered his services to Judge Heydon when he was inquiring into the high cost of living as it affected employers of wage-slaves, his services were not requisitioned, his famous recipes were not considered, and the Judge had perforce to declare the high minimum of £2/8/- as being necessary to maintain a worker and family. This minimum is altogether too high, and to prove that it is unnecessarily so, the writer hereunder gives some recipes from his new cookery book, "How to Live Cheaply." By carefully following the instructions a wage-slave should be able to keep his family comfortably on twopenny a day—exclusive of rent, of course. The recipes are absolutely scientific, and contain the maximum of nourishment in compact form for the maintenance of the health of the human body. The thrifty housewife will know how to vary the instructions to suit the number of her family.

Breakfast.

Porridge.—Take 1lb. of sifted sawdust from Allan Taylor's timber yard and a quart of salt water from our beautiful harbour. Bring the water to the boiling point, and then add the meal from the timber yard. Stir vigorously until the porridge thickens. Should the porridge be too salt add enough water from the tap to tone it down.

A good tea can be made from the coarse siftings of the meal, or, by roasting in the oven a coffee can be made far superior to the chicory mixtures usually sold by grocers.

Steak and Onions.—Go to the nearest butcher's shop and ask the butcher to show you some steak. Handle the steak carefully until your hands are wet with bullock or cow juice. Tell the butcher his steak is too dear, and hurry home with your hands full of juice. Get an old boot upper and smear it with the juice until it smells meaty. Cut into pieces about the size of restaurant steaks, and set aside to cool. Next, proceed to the greengrocer's and handle his onions until you get enough smell to flavor the steaks. Rub the onion odor well into the steaks and fry in their own fat.

Breakfast Hot Rolls.—Excellent rolls can be made by mixing brown flour from the timber yard with bill-poster's paste. Bake in a quick oven and serve hot. When cold these rolls are apt to be too hard for the average man's jaws, but a few blows with the butt-end of the wood-axe will generally help.

A breakfast such as the above will give the ordinary wage-plug an excellent start for the day.

Luncheon.

Soup.—Procure from the nearest seed merchant three or four peas or beans. Boil these in two gallons of Port Jackson or sea water, and a very nourishing soup will result. To increase the quantity add more water. Pepper should never be used; it is too stimulating. You can call this soup mock turtle or any other fancy name desirable. The name goes a long way in soups.

Dry Hash, Resoles, Mince, Roast Beef, etc.—Once the thrifty housewife becomes proficient in handling sawmillers' meal she will be able to imitate many savory dishes. With blood and sawdust nearly every meat dish can be imitated, and the result is cheapness and cleanliness which the ordinary restaurant cooking cannot equal.

Suitable vegetables can readily be obtained by watching where the Chinese hawker dumps cabbage leaves and other surplus stock in the slum streets of your city.

Evening Meal.

This meal is usually termed tea or supper. It is not so important as the two other meals. In the first place, the worker is usually too stiff and tired to eat, and, secondly, if he has had a fair go at the two preceding meals he will still be fairly full, and will only require something light. Milk is an important requisite in the making of Rock Cakes, Alberts, Scones, Blanc Mange, Rice Buns, Queen Cakes, etc. It is unneces-

Ken Leslie's Case.

Many unions are responding to the circular issued on behalf of Ken. Leslie with vigorous protests and donations to the defence fund.

The Victorian Branch of the Federated Clerks' Union of Australia carried the following resolution at last meeting:

"That this organisation expresses its sympathy morally and financially in the Ken. Leslie case, and requests the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, to give this case his favorable consideration."

The Union also donated £2/2/- to assist in fighting the case.

The Coopers' Union of Sydney passed a resolution of protest and donated £1/1/- to the defence fund.

Other unions have protested and forwarded resolutions on to the Prime Minister.

The following from Sydney Wharf Laborers' Union is characteristic and just what might have been expected from a body which has victimised fellow-workers and scabbed on the hotel employees:

"To the Hon. Secretary, A.S.P."

"Comrade: In reply to your communication of Oct. 26, I beg to inform you that the matter was brought before the members at our last meeting and I was instructed to inform you that our funds cannot be used for the purpose indicated, and also that they could not see their way clear to pass any resolutions as suggested."

The Blacksmiths' Society of Australasia Federal Council, considered the matter and left it in the hands of its secretary to deal with. Here is what he says:

"Mr. Luke Jones, Sec., Socialist Party."

"Dear Sir,—"

"Yours of the 28th ultimo was before Executive Meeting last night and the matter was left in my hands. I therefore reluctantly convey to you the following:

"We could carry dozens of resolutions which would have about as much effect on this particular case as though we were to employ our spare time shooting at the moon."

"We could not carry a resolution granting financial assistance, therefore, why worry, and anyhow, why do our friends complain. When a man goes into the movement he does so with his eyes open and should be fully prepared to take everything which comes his way, even though it be six months' gaol. A man hardly expects to hear words of congratulation or receive acts of kindness from those whose interests he is attacking; on the other hand he can feel assured of receiving the full benefit of any restrictive legislation which has been passed to suppress him. These brothers should not be held up as heroes, but simply as men who are doing their duty, and surely there are thousands ready to carry on the crusade."

"I can call to mind many who have gone to gaol and posed as demi-gods and to-day I would place most of them in the category, 'Rotters.' Kill the notion of hero-worship, and let us treat these little incidents as purely casual happenings and perhaps more of the sincere thinkers and workers will come forward. I could say that we sympathise with these men, but that would bring very little comfort."

"What I do wish to say as an ardent advocate for the cause is, that I regret very much the attitude you are now adopting, viz., collecting funds for the sharks who are always watching for a victim; your action simply means that the more cases which can be trumped up against us, the more funds are going to be robbed from us, and the greater number of lawyers are going to be kept in some sort of affluence, while we are foolish enough to deplete our stocks to perpetuate the farce. Yours faithfully,

"P. ADLER, Secretary."

Most of those who are in this fight are

sary to keep a cow or a milk-man. Mix flower and water together with a little whitening or pipe-clay and strain, and you have an excellent milk for making up the above trifles with. Glue and cochineal are good for making jellies, while elbow grease cannot be beaten for shortbread. Rice custard will cost nothing, if you get the rice from the Anglican Cathedral when a wedding is on and the society people are throwing rice about.

The above is sufficient to show how the demands for a cheap diet for workers can be met. By studying economy the workers will be able to tide themselves over the present trying time, and also put a little by for a rainy day. What the above recipes aim at is to supply a maximum of nourishment at a minimum of expense, so that the economic struggle of the workers may be ended, thus allowing them to live in ease and comfort through life and die full of years and contentment.

CHEF.

"prepared to take everything which comes," but object to taking it lying down and without a protest as suggested by Mr. Adler. Unless the workers kick and protest against tyranny and injustice the authorities will be apt to think they like it and keep on increasing the dose. The non-resistance doctrine comes peculiarly from a trade union secretary above all other people. We expect, and generally get it from the Employers' Federation. We are not "collecting funds for the sharks," but for printing circulars, and holding meetings with the object of arousing the somnolent and indolent to recognise that an injury to one of our class is an injury to all. A resolution of protest would have cost the Blacksmiths nothing, but it would have tended to show the Federal Attorney-General that that body had no sympathy with Prussian methods of stamping out free expression. However, the Secretary has spoken, and the world knows now that the Blacksmiths' Society doesn't believe in fighting—even protesting.—Ed.

The "International" Postbag.

Alf. Williams (Newcastle) writes:—"I wish to inform you that the last two issues of the 'International' have not arrived. I miss it very much, for in these days of patriotic hysteria and jingo journalism the arrival of your little rag is as refreshing as a bath."

M. W. (Cessnock) writes stating that on non-arrival of last issues she inquired at the post office, and was informed that the "International" had been "suppressed for disloyalty."

"Enthusiastic" (Port Adelaide): "Enclosed is sub. to the press fund. That was truly a great article in 23rd October issue on Thomas Paine. Such things make it a journal of culture, and the right culture—the culture the Australian Proletariat needs."

J. Williamson (Tasmania): "Please find enclosed 3/- for three subs. Success to the paper. It is still as bright as ever."

Other letters indicate that there is something seriously wrong in the postal department. We are anxious to get the paper into every subscriber's hands, but there are evidently some people who are bent on preventing it from reaching its proper destination. We are after them, and have no doubt we shall find out what the game is.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

PRESS AND MAINTENANCE FUND.

I.S. Club £2. Club Socials 16/3. Domain Coll. £1/2/3. Press Social £1/5/-, E. Jones 2/-, J. G. 2/-, J. Braun 3/6, P. O'Connor 3/-, C. Johnson 5/-, M.W. 6d., "Enthusiastic" 4/-.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

M. Gillies 1/-, P. Laidler 1/6, E. Foreman 4/-, G. Longley 2/-, J. Bradley 2/-, O. Ray 1/-, C. Briot 1/-, J. W. Roche 1/-, W. W. Harding 1/-, F. Harrison 1/-, H. Krapart 1/-, J. Zauten 2/-, H. Islip 1/-, Mrs. Brown 1/-, R. Hagan 1/-, C. Norton 4/-, H. Heaton 1/-, J. Williamson 1/-, D. Cavanagh 1/-, A. Thompson 1/-, J. L. Cassidy 1/-, G. McGeorge 1/-, A. Gray 1/-, P. Selzer 1/-, E. Kosloff 1/-, R. Strugnell 1/-, Lazarus 1/-, C. Pileher 1/-, J. Formby 2/-, M. Gosling 2/-, C. Marsh 1/-, A. Hilder 1/-, J. H. Cartwright 4/-, W. A. Smith 1/-, Spencer 2/-, J. Goodey 1/-, Mr. Sweet 1/-, Per Ray Everitt 3/-, F. Townley 4/-, R. Kohn 1/-, R. Donohue 2/-, B. Bradley 4/-, W. F. 2/-.

Help the "International Socialist."

Comrades, friends, and supporters of the "International Socialist," we want your help in organising a bumper benefit for the Press Fund, to be held early in December. You have done mightily to keep the paper going during the last few strenuous months of war-time, but there is still a little leeway to make good, and we want to start 1916 with a clean sheet. The paper does not owe a penny to outside merchants, but it owes much to those who have shouldered the burden and responsibility of its publication. The strain is too much for the few, and Sydney Branch has decided to ask all to help in organising a Bazaar, Socials, and Danes, etc., for one week in December. Donations in cash or goods for sale may be forwarded to Mrs. Lorimer, Branch Secretary, or to the Editor. Address all such to 115 Goulburn-street, Sydney.

Now, comrades, it is up to everyone to do their best—if only to the extent of a penny stamp.

The receipt of a copy of this paper is an invitation to become a subscriber.

A.S.P. News & Notes.

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Objective:—The social ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production Distribution and Exchange.

Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.

LUKE JONES.

General Secretary.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE.

Next meeting of the C.E. will be held on Sat. Nov. 27.

LUKE JONES.

Gen. Sec.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

As the Domain atmosphere closely approached that of the place where so many of our friends have descended to, the crowd lay round us with their tongues out, probably for the most part longing for beer. Little activity is consequently reported.

A meeting was held in Park-street in the evening: Com. Highfield in the chair.

Literature sales were good considering the circumstances. Luke Jones gave a lecture in the evening on "The War and the Aftermath." This was well received resulting in questions and discussion.

A retiring collection was taken up in aid of Mrs. Warner, who is left with six children, while Com. Warner serves two months' imprisonment for telling the truth. Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons has stated that it is against the rules of public decency to speak the truth in public life.

Hall Fixtures:—

Monday: Speakers' Class, free to all. Thursday: Branch Executive Meeting. Friday: Social Dance.

Sunday, Nov. 21st: Lecture on "Socialism and the War."

Domain Fixtures: Chair, Mrs. Lorimer.

Wyatt, Jones, Luke Jones.

Park-st.: Chair, Rosenthal, Gay, Rudolf.

Dwyer.

Market-st.: Chair, Gay, McCormick.

Slade, Highfield.

Special attention is called to the Speakers' Class every Monday evening at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend, members or otherwise; admission free.

All comrades are asked to vigorously protest against the sentence of Ken. Leslie.

W. E. J. Min. Sec.

NEWTOWN BRANCH.

Branch Rooms, 41 Enmore-road, Newtown.

Economic and Debating Class held every Wednesday night.

Dancing Class held every Monday night.

PROPAGANDA FIXTURES.

Saturday night: Newtown Bridge.

F. Hancock, J. Kilburn.

Sunday night: Newtown Bridge.

F. Hancock, J. Kilburn.

JACKSON FUND.

The following donations have been received:—J.V. 2/6, H. Pickup 2/6, T. Laidler 2/6, J. Kilburn 2/6, Tansley 2/-, N. Finch 2/-, J. Wessler 1/-, A. Leeds 2/-, Cole 2/-, J.G. 2/-, Thinker 4/-, F. Higgins 2/6, H. Pickup 2/6, A. Sims 1/-, T. O'Donnell 1/5/-, Supporters' Friends, etc., 8/3, Goat 5/-, Hobo 2/-, Smith 2/-, T. Laidler 2/6, Tansley 1/-, Auburn Branch 5/-, Nickolson 1/-, Thinker 2/-, Cole 2/-.

RAY EVERITT, Secretary.

BALMAIN.

A good meeting was held here to-night by Comrades Sloan and Nelson, who put the case for Socialism in good style. Comrade Nelson counteracted a statement made by one of the speakers of the I.W.W. (alias the Bummery) at their meeting held here on Friday night last. The said speaker said in the course of his address that when he got into a job he always looked around to see if there was room for another fellow-worker, and if necessary would use sabotage to make room for him. And one of the crowd asked him if he would leave his job and give it to one that had none, and his reply was "You must think I am a Socialist; they believe in dividing up; we don't." And when I asked him to prove to me by any Socialist literature where they advocated dividing up, he said he only meant it as a joke. Such jokes as those are at the expense of the Socialist movement. It would pay the speakers of the I.W.W. to read a bit more, before they come out to educate the working class.

GEORGE NELSON, Secretary.

Jackson Released.

Comrade Jackson was released from the Long Bay bastille on Friday, Nov. 12, after a three months sojourn therein. He looks well, and is as full of fight as ever.

AUBURN BRANCH.

The above branch meets every Monday night at comrade Jenkin's residence, Kurrah Road, Auburn.

The usual propaganda meetings will be resumed when the warmer evenings set in.

Those who desire to join the branch and help in forwarding the Socialist cause should hand in their names to the branch secretary.

J. J. KEGG.

Books and Pamphlets on Sale and to Arrive.

Title.	s. d.
The Positive Outcome of Philosophy, also in same volume Letters on Logic and the Nature of Human Brain Work (Dietzen)	4s.
Landmarks of Scientific Socialism (Anti-Duehring). Contains the most important portions of the larger work from which Socialism, Utopian and Scientific was taken (Engels)	4s.
The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals. Shows the origin of mind and the relation of economics to morals (Fitch)	4s.
Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History (Labriola)	4s.
Socialism and Philosophy. In the form of familiar letters (Labriola)	4s.
An Introduction to Sociology. A new and useful work for beginners, tracing the development of this new science, with estimates of the work of Comte, Spencer, Ward, Small, and other Sociologists (Lewis)	4s.
Critique of Political Economy. Explains the general theory of surplus value and discusses the currency question (Marx)	4s.
The Poverty of Philosophy. A reply to Proudhon (Marx)	4s.
Looking Forward: A Treatise on the Status Woman and the Origin and Growth of the Family and the State (Rappaport)	4s.
Marxian Economics, a popular introduction to the study of Marx (Untermann)	4s.
Principles of Scientific Socialism, a systematic and attractive statement of Socialist theories (Wells)	4s.
Woman and Socialism, the classic work on this subject, revised, enlarged, and newly translated (Hebel)	6s.
Ancient Society, the greatest and most revolutionary book on primitive man (Morgan)	6s.
Capital, Vol. I, The Process of Capitalist Production (Marx)	8s.
Capital, Vol. II, The Process of Circulation of Capital (Marx)	8s.
Capital, Vol. III, The Process of Capitalist Production as a Whole (Marx)	8s.
Introduction to Socialism. Excellent for beginners, 64 pages (Richardson)	3d.
Unionism and Socialism (Eugene V. Debs)	6d.
Industrial Socialism. Explains why the Socialist Party stands for economic as well as political action (Haywood and Bohn)	6d.
The Right to be Lazy (64 pages). (Lafargue)	6d.
Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. (Wilhelm) Liebknecht	6d.
No Compromise: No Political Trading Liebknecht's (Wilhelm)	6d.
Value, Price and Profit. Explains the vital things wage-workers need to know about economics, Cloth. (Marx)	6d.
The Socialists: Who They Are and What They Stand For (Spargo)	6d.
One Big Union: An explanation of the principles of Industrial Unionism, with Chart showing the grouping of the Industries (Trautmann)	6d.
The Positive School of Criminology. Three lectures explaining what crime really is (Ferri)	2s.
Justice and Goodness (Lafargue)	2s.
Evolution, Social and Organic. Lectures showing that Socialism is the logical outcome of modern science (Lewis)	2s.
The Militant Proletariat, a discussion of the American working-class and the Socialist Party (Lewis)	2s.
Memories of Karl Marx. Delightful personal recollections (Liebknecht)	2s.
The Theoretical System of Karl Marx. Best and complete work on Marx's theories, with replies to critics (Boudin)	4s.
Life, Writing and speeches of Eugene V. Debs. A large volume originally published at 8s., containing all of Debs' most important writings, with a life sketch by Stephen M. Reynolds and a preface by Mary U. Marcy (Debs). Cloth.	4s.
Philosophical Essays, including the Religion of Social Democracy, the Ethics of Social Democracy, Social Democratic Philosophy, etc. (Dietzen)	4s.
Revolution and Counter-Revolution, or Germany in 1848. The story of a fight won by wage-workers; then lost by their middleclass allies (Marx)	2s.
The Communist Manifesto. First published in 1848, this is still the classic statement of Socialist Principles (Marx and Engels). Cloth, with Liebknecht's No Compromise	2s.
The World's Revolutions. A historical study of the great Revolutions; the chapter on Christianity is especially fine (Untermann)	2s.

JUST ARRIVED.

"The Struggle for Existence," by Walter Thomas Mills, 5s. By Post 5s. 6d.

"The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists," by Robert Tresselt, 2s. 6d. Posted 2s. 9d.

Printed and published by William Robert Winspear, at 115 Goulburn-St., Sydney, for the Sydney Branch of the Australasian Socialist Party.